

Strike closes down campus

All campus functions were halted yesterday as the city's police tactical squad took control of SF State following an invasion of classrooms by striking members of the Black Students Union.

The campus was closed shortly before 2 p.m. by administration officials, though most activities had stopped earlier due to the black students' action.

The shutdown order was enforced by the tactical unit, which had assembled at 1:30 at the corner of Holloway and Varela across from the campus.

At 1:40 two squads of 16 policemen each marched across Holloway to the campus administration building where they were directed by Ferd Reddell, dean of students, to close the BSS and HLL buildings.

The invasion of classrooms by black students followed a BSU strategy session in the main auditorium, at which the tactic was agreed on.

At that meeting, black students responded to a suggestion by BSU Chairman Benny Stewart that 'we enter classrooms and ask students whether they support us, and if so, why are they attending classes.'

Stewart was referring to the campus-wide strike in progress to force administration acceptance of ten BSU demands.

Stewart urged black students to 'keep their cool' in order not

to 'play into the hands of those who will smash our heads, arrest us and take our freedoms away.'

When the meeting ended shortly after noon, about 100 black students broke up into small groups and dispersed across the campus, particularly the BSS, HLL and Science buildings.

One group entering the HLL building was led by Nathan Hare, chairman of the college's black studies department.

The classroom invasion lasted about an hour.

While the classroom invasion was in process Students For a Democratic Society, been supporting the BSU strike, held a rally near the Commons and then marched to the administration building.

As they crowded the stairway to the building's main entrance college President Robert Smith appeared and spoke to them through a bullhorn.

'This is not the time or place to resolve the issues you have been talking about,' Smith said. He immediately went back inside.

The group then retired to the Gallery Lounge, where they decided to hold further strategy sessions. They vowed to continue the strike today.

By 2:30 most campus buildings had been secured by police. The strikers, particularly black students, had dispersed.

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Nathan Hare and black students 'dismissing class in HLL

PHOENIX

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Eight Pages

Power plays continue--widen gap between students, officials

SF State, like colleges around the globe, has turned into an arena for continual power plays and almost inevitable conflict between students, administrators and state officials.

Wednesday's student strike, which prompted the closing down of the campus by the city's police tactical squad, regrettably has become a familiar phenomenon on this campus.

Students, particularly white and black revolutionaries, view the college in a different light than do officials who include State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke and Governor Ronald Reagan.

Radical students are using the college as an instrument of change. Through programs like Community Involvement, Experimental College, Tutorial and Black Students Union, they are freeing teaching methods and subject matter from traditional restrictions. They are

reaching into economically deprived communities of the city and trying to equalize opportunities.

Politically, the radical students are basing much of their rhetoric and action on the revolutionary philosophies of Stokely Carmichael, Huey Newton, Frantz Fanon and Che Guevara.

The radical students' apparent goals in life—even their whole life style—is alien to the established, complicated procedures of the college.

But to Dumke, Reagan and the Board of Trustees the college means something else. It is one of America's many institutions which perpetuate the established system—economically, politically and militarily.

In Dumke's view, a man like Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Murray has no business teaching or studying at the college. Murray's blatant defiance of established authority and

his call for armed student revolution on campus is antithetical to the American system.

SF State President Robert Smith is caught in the middle of these two opposing views.

Early in the semester Dumke 'requested' that Smith transfer Murray to non-teaching duties. Smith refused.

Weeks later, following 'inflammatory' speeches by Murray, Dumke ordered Murray's suspension as a teacher and student. Smith complied.

Smith's move gave momentum to the Black Students Union's 10 demands, focusing on the black studies program and used as a basis for Wednesday's strike.

The lack of sincere negotiation between the BSU and the administration, plus the belligerence of those engaged in 'classroom education,' turned the strike into another meaningless confrontation which precipitated the calling of police to the campus.



Stokely Carmichael

So the spectre of the Board of Trustees again hangs heavily over the future of SF State.

The board soon will make decisions on several proposed resolutions aimed at repressing student dissent and student educational-political programs.

In the face of this anticipated action, further division between student activists and administration is the last thing the college needs.

Smith on the strike: 'Our record is clear...'

Following is the text of President Smith's statement on the November 6, 1968, strike called by the Black Students Union:

"The record is clear that the College has moved more rapidly in support of a program of Black Studies at San Francisco State College than it has on any other program in recent years. The development of Black Studies on this campus has been actively supported by the Academic Senate, the Center for Educational Innovation, the Council of Academic Deans, and the President and his immediate staff.

"A Department of Black Studies at San Francisco State College was authorized by the College in September of this year to be staffed and supported as the program was approved and necessary positions made available. This record has been termed by strike leaders as foot-dragging, and a racist effort to destroy the whole concept of Black Studies.

"The above actions have taken priority over a large number of other important pressures for re-allocation of resources. The Academic Vice President, with my support, has insisted that the Black Studies Program be developed within the instructional affairs framework of the College

and that it be evaluated and reviewed as rapidly as possible through established procedures. This information has been made available on campus as action has progressed.

"The controversies surrounding the program and other concerns of Black students and faculty have resulted in a strike called for today (Nov. 6). My perception of the immediate situation follows.

"In late October both major San Francisco newspapers carried

ten demands on the College formulated by the Black Students Union. These were made public in the already tense atmosphere of the campus generated by the controversy over pending action concerning George Murray, part-time instructor of English. On November 4, in a news conference, Black officials of the College and two leaders of the Black Students Union presented the ten demands to the public.

"The press conference was closed to me, presumably the

person to whom the demands were to be made. The intent to strike in behalf of the demands was made clear in each above instance.

"Yesterday, on the eve of the strike, the demands were presented to me and to the Deputy President at 4:00 p.m. by a committee of seven. I was asked to agree to them on the spot. I was also told that the strike would proceed in any event. My proposal to use the meeting to establish

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S.F. Tactical Squad moves on campus at President Smith's request.

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Pickets at doors of HLL

Black students, Dumke strike similar chord

A black students' strike yesterday culminated in the same subtlety shown in State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke's suspension of SF State instructor and Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Murray last week.

What began as a legitimate strike backing 10 demands by Black Students Union soon turned into near disaster for 18,000 SF State students.

After a morning of peaceful picketing Wednesday by Students for a Democratic Society, who struck in sympathy with BSU, the situation worsened.

BSU members came from a meeting at about 12:30 p.m. and paraded through all campus buildings and disrupted classes, heralding the end of peaceful demonstrating. Typewriters were thrown out of windows, photographers were chased in an effort to confiscate film in their cameras, and instructors and students were intimidated in classrooms. Classroom doors that were locked were banged on and windows in the doors occasionally were smashed. General chaos reigned for nearly an hour.

President Robert Smith then called the city's police tactical squad in an effort to end the disruption on campus.

We believe, along with many SF State students, that there is the right to strike peacefully, but not to the extent that it closes down the college.

Smith, on the day before the strike, had agreed to discuss demands made by BSU. The BSU committee submitting the demands wanted immediate approval at that time and said the strike would go on anyway. Smith said he didn't have the power to approve all the demands.

Let's face reality. Change takes time—it cannot be realized within a day or by one man. When big steps are taken they must be appraised, then reappraised.

It is unrealistic for 800 or 900 black students to make and expect demands that affect 18,000 students to be met in one day. There are official channels open for discussion.

We know some of the demands are very important and soon will be met despite the strike. Others are thrown in apparently to harass the administration, the Trustees and Dumke.

SF State's black students should not give up the ground they have gained and are gaining by raising comparatively meaningless issues and causing campus turmoil which possibly may end in further repression by state authorities.



"JUST STRIKING, OFFICER"

Election eve 1968

Phoenix reporter Lee Heidhues visited the Republican and Democratic headquarters during election night, Nov. 5. The following is his eyewitness report:

The election is over. President-elect Richard Nixon stands before the nation ready to accept the reigns of power.

It was a long, and very-tight, election. And though elected, Nixon will not carry a majority of Congress with him. Nonetheless, Nixon radiates confidence.

Throughout the city on election night both the Democrats and Republicans held victory parties. The GOP reveled at California Hall eating chicken. The Democrats munched baloney sandwiches at the Del Webb Towne House.

Election night droned on with uncertainty. It wasn't until Wednesday morning that the issue was decided. Illinois finally gave Nixon his electoral college margin.

At California Hall the well-dressed Republicans made merry. The crowd appeared very straight—a stark contrast to the mixed bag at the Humphrey-Cranston party.

Most of those present at the Democratic shindig drank while awaiting the results. When Alan Cranston was elected to the Senate a cheer went up from one corner of the room. Then people went back to drinking.

Occasionally a young man, well-soused, grabbed the microphone and reported some result. He was often incorrect.

The Democrats' victory party was unorganized and spontane-

ous. Young blacks roamed the corridors while dowager dames danced a conga line, drinks in hand.

These people didn't seem to know what they were celebrating about. It proved to be the Democratic wake for 1968.

Many of these people knew their man was not in the running. Their attitude was one of stopping Richard Nixon. Under such conditions, enthusiasm has a negative tinge.

The attitude at California Hall was uncontrolled mirth. The Nixon people knew their man would win as they continued to drink.

High above the floor a swarm of balloons hung, ready to be dropped. Nixon-girls—from Montgomery Street and campus sorority houses—passed out campus souvenirs.

An old lady sat in a corner in silence. Several city politicians discussed Max Rafferty's defeat, not really too upset at the loss.

Policemen at California Hall checked credentials upon my entrance. All the middle-class Republicans who hope Nixon will bring them peace and tranquility were inside.

The Del Webb party was as confused as the Democratic campaign that preceded it. Re-elected Assemblyman John Burton, who was present, looked nervous and tired.

Willie Brown, who was also returned to the State Assembly, looked quite pleased. His reception was the only truly enthusiastic one on the carpeted halls of the Del Webb.



Election parties were big this year.

LOUISE EUBANKS

The political game and black America

Black Americans—on this campus and in this country—do not know yet how to play the American political game.

From the Selma-to-Montgomery freedom march of 1965 to the march on Washington in 1965, black Americans have assumed the political power structure would respond favorably to them. But this has not been the case.

As it was politically expedient to the Civil War efforts that President Abraham Lincoln free the slaves in 1863, so it was politically expedient that President Lyndon Johnson call a bombing halt in Vietnam to give a last minute push to the sagging campaign of Hubert Humphrey.

Claude Wall, storekeeper for the library at SF State, said, "Governor Reagan and Max Rafferty created Eldridge Cleaver for a whipping boy to use as an excuse to make the people believe the university problem is out of control."

'Plays Into Hands'

"Every time Cleaver opens his mouth and uses all that foul language and makes those threats, he's playing right into their hands."

"Reagan and Rafferty are using black people to further their own political careers."

George Murray, in assuming the truth of President Robert Smith's statement that he would not suspend him, seemed not

to realize that he was under investigation by Smith's office. Nor that it was only a matter of timing with Tuesday's election that Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke ordered his suspension.

Murray's statement regarding students carrying guns was a play into state politicians' hands.

It was politically expedient for Rafferty that Murray be suspended late Friday afternoon with a campus black student strike looming.

Further Own Careers

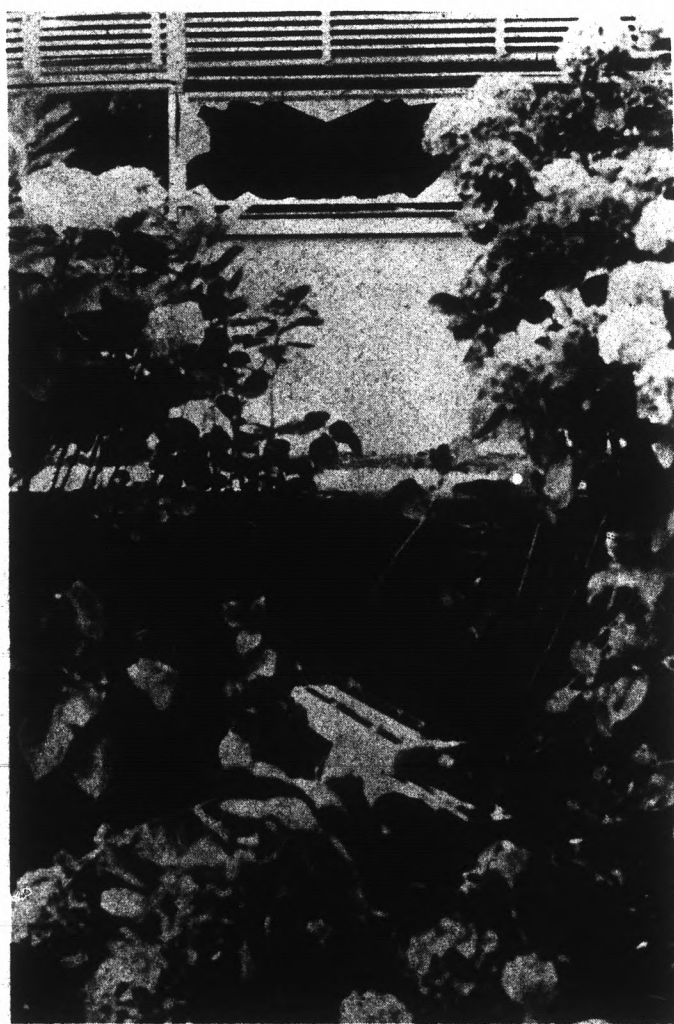
Black Americans have not always realized, even after long experience, that politicians do not move in any direction unless the movement furthers their own careers. This is a fact of American politics.

Some black students have said it would only demean black people in their drive for power to use the same racist, capitalist-oriented methods employed by white politicians.

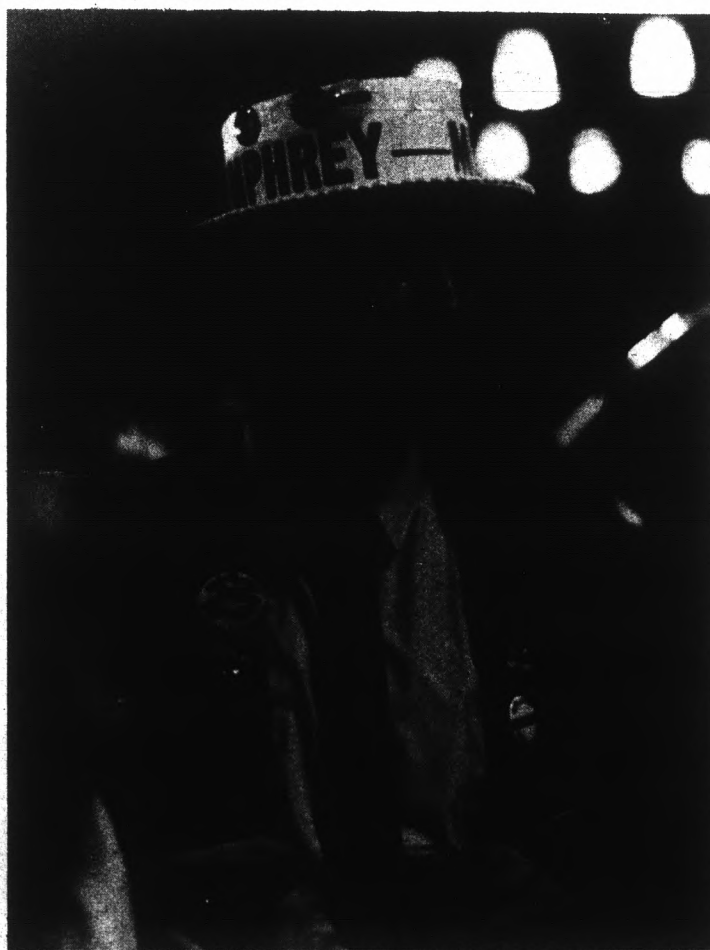
Some black students say power will either be given to them or taken by any means necessary.

One means to gain power is for black Americans to learn the political game from the white politician by observing how and when and for what reason persons like Cleaver and Murray are being used.

Political power for black Americans can be one of their best weapons in their drive for equality.



Senseless destruction - typewriter thrown through BSS window.



Voter awaits announcement.

PHOENIX
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A year of dissent

One year ago the offices of the Daily Gater were invaded and former editor Jim Vaszko was beaten.

Now, a year after the "Gater incident", campus dissidents are again in the forefront. The current issues involve the suspension of George Murray, the status of a proposed black studies program and the presence of an Air Force ROTC unit on campus.

Each of these issues can be traced at least as far back as the widely-publicized attack on Vaszko.

Prior to the "Gater incident" the campus was quietly involved in homecoming and the election of a homecoming queen. Vaszko's beating shocked the campus out of its complacency.

Suspensions Result

The beating resulted in the suspension of nine Black Students Union members by former college president John Summerskill. George Murray was one of the nine.

Their suspension, made before a college hearing or a court trial, prompted some students—particularly BSU and Students for a Democratic Society—to charge that the nine had been denied "due process of law" under the 14th Amendment.

The "due process" issue cropped up again when Summerskill suspended former Open Process editor Blair Paltridge and reporter Jeff F. Poland for publication of an allegedly obscene poem later in November.

Summerskill suspended the two before they had a college hearing and was again charged with denying "due process."

Led To Demands

The issue eventually led to demands—made chiefly by BSU and SDS—that all the suspended students be readmitted at once.

Dissidents formed themselves into the Movement Against Political Suspensions (MAPS) and staged a protest in the administration building on Dec. 6, 1967. They broke into the locked building and forced Summerskill's decision to close campus operations for the day.

Despite the disturbance, Summerskill did not call police on campus—an issue that became central in a hastily-called meeting of the State College Board of Trustees later in December.

At that meeting, politicians the stature of Gov. Ronald Reagan and Lt. Gov. Robert Finch joined conservative Trustees in criticizing Summerskill for not calling police to control the Dec. 6 disturbance.

Curb Powers

The culmination of this criticism was resolutions removing

Murray, AFROTC, black studies

Summerskill's presidential prerogative of calling police on campus. The Trustees also insisted on an investigation of Summerskill's "stewardship" at SF State, from which he eventually got a clean bill of health.

This "political interference" was to lead eventually to Summerskill's resignation in February of this year, effective September 1, 1968.

Another significant event in February was student passage of an Associated Students resolution to kick AFROTC off campus. According to some, the AS resolution overturned a similar one defeated during a campus-wide War Crisis Convocation the previous fall.

SDS leaders argued that the AS resolution gave them a mandate to demand ROTC's removal from campus.

TWLF Formed

During the same period, four existing campus organizations formed the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF), which demanded that more minority students be admitted and that instructors Juan Martinez and Richard Fitz-

When Summerskill did not act to their satisfaction on the demands, SDS and TWLF led a week-long, "off-and-on" sit-in in the administration building.

During the sit-in, faculty members voted narrowly to retain AFROTC. (Some argued that the presence of the demonstrators during the faculty vote prompted a pro-AFROTC reaction.)

City police were called on campus four times to clear demonstrators from the building and Summerskill retreated to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, making his resignation immediately effective.

But before he left, Summerskill agreed to the formation of a Special Admissions program and the retention of Martinez. The AFROTC issue and the specifics on the Special Admissions program were left unsettled as summer vacation came.

Issue Stirred

When school opened this fall, the AFROTC question was stirred again by SDS. (Faculty members are presently voting again on the retention of the military unit.)

And the Special Admissions program quickly ran into financial difficulties as promised funds did not materialize.

Associated with the Special Admissions program is the proposed black studies program, which has been in the works for several years (chiefly under BSU guidance.)

On Oct. 8, black studies coordinator Nathan Hare submitted the proposal for a black studies department to an Academic Senate committee, which is presently reviewing it.

The BSU has charged, however, that the administration and the Academic Senate have "stalled" official formation of the department.

Makes Demands

The BSU has combined a demand of immediate recognition of a black studies department with others, including a demand that Murray be retained as an instructor.

Murray, Black Panther Minister of Education, became the focus of controversy this semester in the wake of the Eldridge Cleaver-UC Berkeley case.

Murray particularly ired public officials, such as Reagan and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke, when he made an Oct. 24 speech at Fresno State Col-



John Summerskill

lege calling the Trustees "racists" and urging the assassination of the nation's leaders as "slave-masters."

Dumke earlier requested Smith to assign Murray to non-teaching duties, but Smith declined. Smith later announced, however, that Murray was under investigation by a faculty committee on charges of "unprofessional conduct."

Roof Caves In

When Murray allegedly urged black students at a recent campus rally to bring guns to school, the roof caved in.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, branding Murray an "old-time Marxist", called for the district attorney to "search the codes to see if some law wasn't being broken." This attempt to intervene failed, however, when legal officials could not find a law that Murray had broken.

In a dramatic move a week ago, Dumke ordered Smith to suspend Murray. At first Smith refused, asking to meet with Dumke and Trustee Chairman Theodore Meriam.

Dumke, however, refused to meet and Smith reluctantly ordered Murray's suspension a day later.

Attempt Fails

Like Smith, Alioto attempted to delay Murray's suspension. Alioto insisted that the action against Murray would cause "less violent reaction" if the reason for it was "a clear-cut violation of law."

At present, the questions surrounding Murray's suspension, retention of AFROTC and the status of the black studies program—issues that have roots in events generated directly or indirectly by the events of Nov. 6, 1967—remain unanswered.



George Murray

Murray case: The men George Murray

George Murray, Minister of Education for the Black Panther Party, has not only been a part-time English Instructor and student at SF State, he has also been active in community projects.

For three years he was coordinator for the Oakland Public Schools Center. In 1963 he was a teaching assistant at Oakland's Longfellow Elementary school.

When Murray came to SF State he began organizing black tutors for black students in the campus tutorial program. He was also education coordinator for SF State's Summer Youth Work Program.

Murray is an active Black Student Union member. He was

among nine students suspended last November for an attack on the former editor of the Daily Gater, Jim Vaszko.

Last week Murray urged students at a campus rally to "carry guns to protect themselves at all times." Reaction was immediate.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke ordered SF State President Robert Smith to immediately suspend Murray. The suspension was effected the following day.

Murray has since said his remarks had been misinterpreted. He said he told the students to carry guns "at all times" to protect themselves from "racist administrators."

Murray case: The men Robert Smith

Disagreement with Chancellor Glenn Dumke is not new to SF State President Robert Smith.

Smith resigned as Dean of the School of Education in 1964 over policy disagreements with the Chancellor. Smith eventually returned to his position.

In a four-page letter dated March 11, 1964, Smith said that the State Administration's overriding of policy wishes and beliefs of individual colleges is a "threat to the uniqueness and creativity of the state college." The policies of the Board of Trustees and the Chancellor were plunging the State College system into mediocrity, he said.

Two days after the letter appeared in local presses, SF State

faculty sent a petition to the State Legislature expressing support for Smith's stand and called for an investigation of the college system and the Chancellor.

Smith was Coordinator of Foundations of Education at SF State in 1951, and he worked in the education department until he succeeded John Summerskill as president last May.

He earned a BA in social sciences and English from Northern Illinois State University in 1940, and an MA and PhD in Sociology of Education from Stanford by 1951.

Smith, 52, has been consultant to several international education programs as well as to state and local bodies.

Murray case: The men Glenn Dumke

A U.S. News and World Report magazine writer asked Chancellor Glenn Dumke in a September interview why he did not summarily expel unruly students on state college campuses.

"There is such a thing as academic due process, which both students and faculty—I think quite properly—insist on. This means an opportunity to have the charges considered at a fair hearing..." he answered.

As Chancellor of the California State Colleges, Dumke oversees 19 campuses, 205,000 students and 10,000 faculty members.

Since he assumed office in 1961, Dumke has faced crises both on the campuses and in the college administrations.

The college system is experienced in dissent and "combat-ready" now, he said. He thinks most faculty members and people in the community are tired of activist tactics, and anxious to maintain order.

Last spring, the statewide Academic Senate passed a "no confidence" resolution on Dumke and asked for his resignation.

Dumke taught at Occidental College, and in 1959, was President of SF State.

The Fresno speech

Following are excerpts from George Murray's Oct. 24 speech that angered state officials. The speech was given at Fresno State College while the Board of Trustees was meeting nearby.

"America represents slavery, America represents hell, America is the grave, America is the prison for all blacks in this nation."

Murray called the American flag "a piece of toilet paper. The American flag should be flushed down the toilet and burned up in the sewers."

"We (Black Panthers) understand the only way to get it (demands) is the same way the white folks got theirs in 1776; the same way the black people in Cuba got theirs in the 1950's, that is with guns and force. And we maintain that political power comes through the barrel of a gun."

'Kill Slave Masters'

"We are slaves and the only way to become free is to kill all the slave masters."

"You can't even find an Indian and yet white folks ask you what you mean when you call them racists."

"Americans no longer have a need for cowboys and Indians to be entertained. They can just turn on their televisions and watch the Vietnam war or assassinations."

"There are gangsters playing politicians... raping the world... but they'll tell you that anybody who says that is a communist, anarchist, acid freak... they always attach a stigma."

"There are not enough white martyrs. If you're (whites) serious, you will understand the necessity of bringing an end to the war, so you can turn to the reality of other problems, like those confronting chicanos and blacks. Then you're acting as a human being... otherwise you're racists."

'Barrel Of Gun'

"We want to bring to a complete, non-compromising end, the

racism (in America)... and, no matter what you're told, political power comes from the barrel of a gun. What we want to do is use guns and force to liberate black people, as our brothers all over the world are doing against Amer-

ican imperialism.

"If you don't deal with that reality, walk out and wear a button for Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon, or George Wallace... and say, I am ready to die."



Robert Smith

Strike's toll: campus closed down

(Continued from Page 1)

The strike began early yesterday morning under overcast skies with some 50 white students partially picketing entrances to seven buildings. No black students were involved.

They had responded to a recent campus speech made by controversial part-time English instructor and Black Panther George Murray, who called for all students and faculty members to strike yesterday.

Last week BSU endorsed the strike plan and drew up ten demands related to it, including ultimatums for immediate implementation of the proposed black studies program and retention of Murray as an instructor and graduate student.

(Murray was suspended last week by President Smith on the order of State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke.)

for Glenn Dumke.)

A little more than a third of the students picketing yesterday morning identified themselves as SDS members. Most white strikers did not participate in the invasion of classrooms.

Black students entering campus buildings later in the day split into several groups and walked into classrooms. Inside, they told students that classes had been dismissed.

David Wentura, assistant professor of design and industry, said ten black students entered his classroom and verbally abused my students with obscenities for nearly an hour.

A secretary in the physical education office said three classes in the gym were disrupted by about 75 black students.

Many of the class invasions were orderly and quiet, but

there were some scattered reports of violence and damage.

Sal Veder, Associated Press photographer, was punched in the chest and three rolls of film were taken from him. Two Phoenix photographers were also relieved of their film.

A bookcase was overturned in the Faculty Program Center in the BSS building and a typewriter was thrown through a nearby window. More windows were smashed on the building's second floor.

In the Science building a group of black students broke into a laboratory and damaged some equipment.

Trash cans and ashtrays were overturned in the hallways of several buildings.

Several small fires were reported, including one in the in the Ad building. Several documents were destroyed.

Lack of money, communication halts black studies progress

SF State is presently operating at a \$750,000 deficit, but Garrity said that this will not affect the black studies department's expected 1969 starting date.

Black students are presently demanding 20 professors for the proposed department. This figure reflects a similar recommendation made by the Senate's Instructional Policies Committee (which Garrity termed unusable.)

The committee arrived at the figure on the basis of the number of courses the department expects to handle, rather than on FTE units (the number of full-time students to be served.)

"If all the departments in the college made estimates that way," Dr. Garrity said, "they would probably all double in size overnight."

Black students have also demanded that the 22 black studies classes now being taught in other departments be immediately transferred into the black studies department.

Black studies classes already belong to the black studies department in principle, according to black students. They say that moving them from other departments should be primarily a matter of paperwork in the Academic Affairs office.

It appears that such a transfer might be legally possible,

but it would be unprecedented to do so at this time, according to administrators.

Garrity said "I can't just take money away from other departments like that. I can't just take a class and call it a black studies class when no black studies program formally exists."

To receive approval the proposal must go through the Senate's Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, Instructional Policies Committee, the Senate itself, Garrity's office of Academic Affairs, President Robert Smith and Chancellor Glenn Dumke's office.

Funding problems and lack of communication seem to be the main obstacles to progress of the program.

"SF State cannot expect budget increases for black studies until 1971," according to Garrity. Operating funds for the program must be found by re-adjusting the existing budget. Garrity's office would be responsible for making the adjustments on the basis of estimates and recommendations prepared by campus groups.

"The Board of Trustees has already modified the college's Academic Master Plan to include a major in black studies, starting in fall 1969," Garrity said. "All that remains now is to get the detailed report through the major campus committees."

The committees, however, seem confused about dealing with the program. After the Oct. 8 proposal was passed at a joint meeting of the two Senate sub-committees on Oct. 16, it was returned because it was "incomplete." At a later meeting, Garrity explained that the recommendations made by the committees had "not been in usable form."

The status of the black studies department has been a main issue in the student strike, which began here Wednesday in response to Black Students Union demands.

"Black studies is a paper department, a myth," according to Nathan Hare, black studies chairman. "We have no classes, no faculty and no authority."

Hare said his proposal for a black studies program is being given "red tape run-around" by the administration.

It was understood when the department was originally created that its classes would not be scheduled until fall 1969, according to Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs.

Hare submitted the program's proposal Aug. 16. He said the proposal was returned to him because of improper typing form. The proposal was resubmitted to an Academic Senate sub-committee on Oct. 8.



Black leaders call for faster progress in Black Studies Dept. at BSU press conference. (left to right) Jerry Varnado, Ben Stewart, Nathan Hare, Joe White.

McGucken resigns Senate post--protests Murray case 'inaction'

By Tony Rogers

Henry McGucken, assistant professor of speech, resigned from the faculty Academic Senate Tuesday in protest of Senate inaction in the George Murray case.

McGucken had offered a dual resolution asking State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke to resign and calling for a faculty work-stoppage yesterday in support of Murray. The part-time English instructor was suspended by SF State President Robert Smith after an order by Dumke.

McGucken's resolution was split. The portion asking Dum-

ke's resignation was postponed. The portion calling for a faculty work-stoppage was defeated, 24-8.

Opponents of the work-stoppage said there wasn't enough time to gain faculty support and that the measure was "hasty."

McGucken said Dumke's order to suspend Murray was also hasty and was made in complete disregard of requests from the SF State administration and faculty.

"Dumke knows from past history that the faculty here won't do anything when he takes ac-

tion against them," McGucken said.

"We have to show him he can't get away with this."

"We have a revolution here on campus that is going to be with us for many years. We can't handle it with Dumke on our backs," he said.

"The students are taking action on the Murray issue," McGucken said. "But the faculty has opted out of its responsibilities."

"The Chancellor is spilling our students' blood—and we do nothing."

Did Smith, Dumke deny 'due process of law' to Murray?

The question of "due process" once again has become a key issue on campus, this time in the case of suspended part-time English instructor George Murray.

Murray was suspended last Friday by college President Robert Smith in response to an order handed down by State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

The crux of the issue is: Did Smith and Dumke deny Murray "due process of law" under the 14th amendment by suspending the Black Panther leader before his case received a college hearing?

Deny Charge

In similar cases in the past, college officials have denied that such action is an infringement of a student's constitutional rights.

Campus dissidents, however, have had a different opinion.

The "due process" issue was central in the student disturb-

ances that rocked SF State College last December.

At that time students—led by SDS and BSU—protested that former college president John Summerskill denied due process to eleven students he suspended before they had a college hearing.

According to Smith, Murray will probably be given his hearing soon by two campus groups. The Board of Appeals and Review will probably hear Murray's case as a graduate student while a faculty Grievance and Disciplinary Action Panel most likely will handle Murray's suspension as a part-time instructor.

Forbid Disclosure

Smith said that personnel procedures forbid disclosure of the charges pending against the black militant.

Both campus groups can only make recommendations to Smith in the case. They have no legal

power.

The Board of Appeals and Review, a joint student-faculty-administration group, handles student disciplinary matters "only under extremely rare circumstances" according to member William Nivel, dean of the School of Business.

Last year the board heard the case of nine BSU members who allegedly took part in an attack on former Gater editor Jim Vas-zko and the case of two Open Process staff members for the publication of an allegedly obscene poem.

Only Faculty

The faculty panel handles only faculty matters, according to temporary chairman Betty Hensill.

Both groups will allow Murray to bring a lawyer, present documents and information and question any witnesses. Both will probably be closed.

Fight carried here to oust Dumke

The state college system's Academic Senate has carried its fight to oust Chancellor Glenn Dumke to faculty members of individual state colleges.

The Senate, has proposed a faculty referendum on the vote of no confidence in the academic senate gave Dumke last spring.

The Senate is the academic policy-making body of the California State College System, and is composed of members elected from Academic Senates of each college.

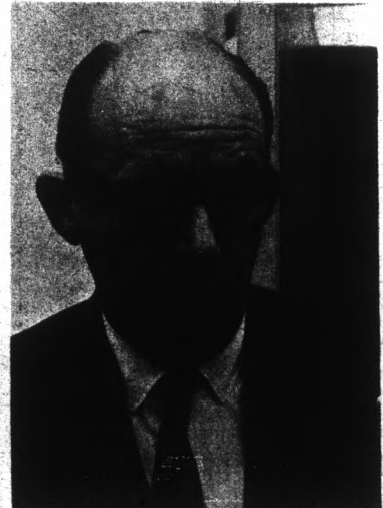
With the referendum, faculty members will receive a copy of a report revealing what the Senate feels are reasons for a no confidence vote and for Dumke's resignation.

The report cites "lack of communication, lack of consultation, lack of delegation, and lack of leadership, particularly in those areas closest to academic freedom and responsibility."

"If you assume the referendum is passed overwhelmingly, any man who has an professional

feelings would resign," said Leo G. McClatchy, chairman of the SF State Academic Senate and one of this school's three members of the statewide Senate.

The state college system's public affairs office has released a statement by the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Theodore Meriam, which reads: "I want to



Leo McClatchy

again point out that the selection and tenure of the Chancellor of the California State Colleges is solely the responsibility and authority of the Board of Trustees."

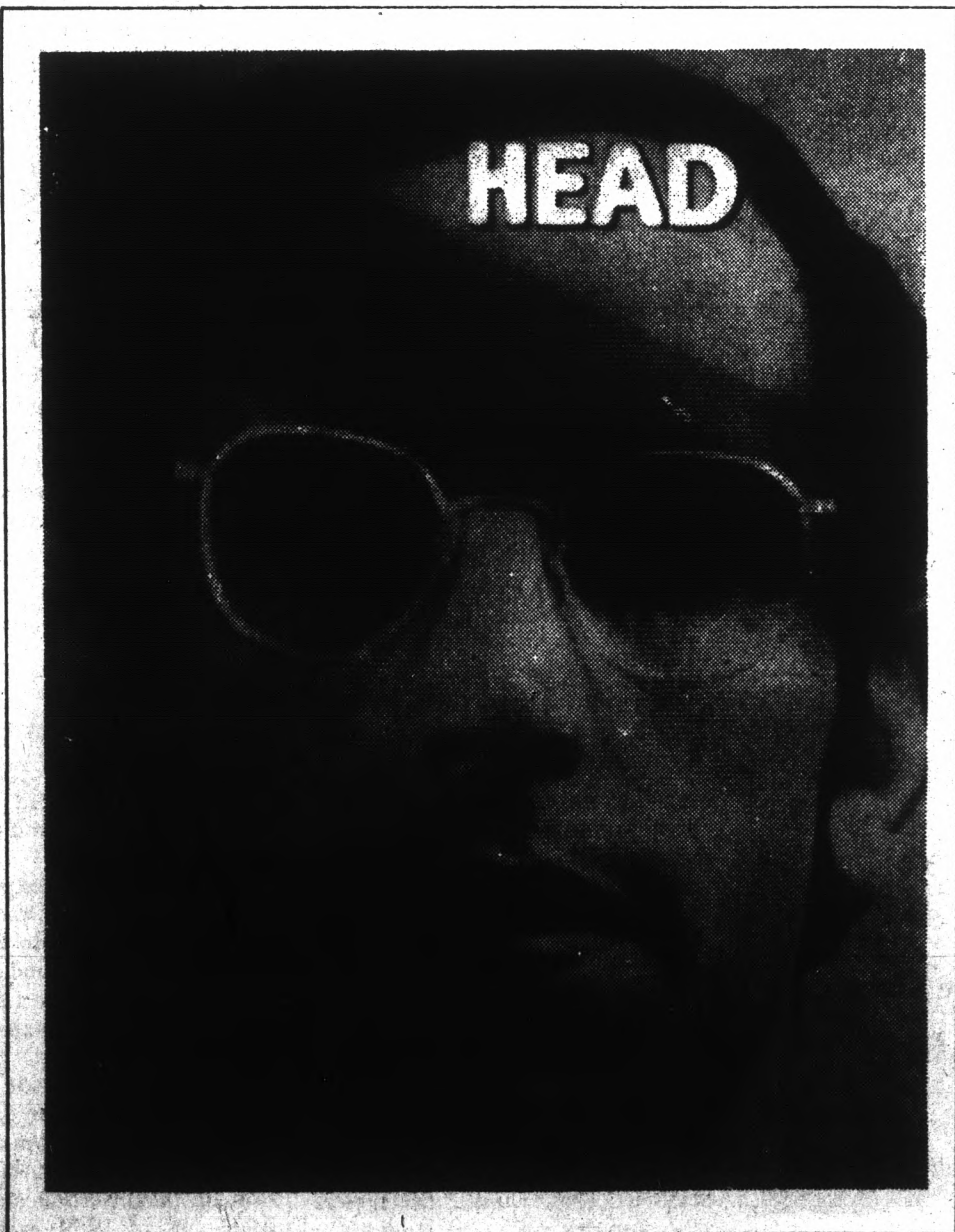
The statement added: "The Chancellor is not selected on the basis of potential popularity with faculty groups or factions but rather on who is the man best qualified to administrate this vast complex college system."

If the referendum is passed, the Board of Trustees "must then face the facts that they are dealing with a person who does not represent the faculty," according to Jeremy Fox of the statewide senate.

"He votes with them on many things but they seem to always take exception when he votes the other way," Fox said.

"You don't need a chancellor, you need a rubber stamp," he said.

The referendum probably will be decided at a Senate meeting later this month.



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Murray case: The men Nathan Hare

Directing SF State's black studies program, says Dr. Nathan Hare, sometimes is a trying task.

"One of my big problems is time," he said. "I have a program to put together, but I found that I had to go around and explain to everyone from administration committees to social clubs what the concept of black studies means."

At the same time, Hare continued, the administration "never seems to agree" on what steps he should take to get the program written and approved.

"First, one person tells me one thing, then another person says it should be something else."

The department program proposal which Hare submitted to an Academic Senate sub-committee for approval in October is one of the first of its kind. Fewer than 10 campuses now offer official programs of black studies.

Hare came to SF State last February from Howard University, where he was assistant professor of sociology. Howard students voted him their favorite professor in 1965.

Hare, 34, left Howard following conflict with the administration over his "controversial" ideas. Reportedly, he told students they should be proud to be black.

"I was fired for being black," Hare said. Howard is a predominantly Negro university.



Nathan Hare

Hare holds a doctorate in sociology from University of Chicago, and studied journalism for a year at Northwestern University. His articles have appeared in several magazines.

Hare was named one of the Outstanding Young Men of America in 1965 and was named one of the Outstanding Personalities of the South in 1954. He was also

a member of the advisory council for the National Conference on Black Power.



Spontaneous debate breaks out between demonstrators and students.

Alioto wants criminal charges on Murray

Mayor Joseph Alioto's position in the George Murray case has been somewhat similar to President Robert Smith's all along: to delay the suspension of Murray long enough to find a sound legal basis for prosecution.

But, while Smith wanted to dismiss Murray on unprofessional conduct charges, Alioto scanned the criminal code in order to formulate a clear-cut case.

Alioto announced last Thursday that he had asked the chairman of the Board of Trustees,

Theodore Meriam, and other officials to delay the suspension, "in order to give us time to explore the criminal features of the case."

'Excuse For Violence'

Alioto wanted to "proceed that way rather than through administrative action that might be used as an excuse for violence."

Alioto did not elaborate on why he thought arresting Murray would result in less violence than a faculty hearing might create.

Earlier last week Alioto had asked the district attorney, the U.S. attorney, and the state attorney general to determine if Murray had violated any laws on the local, state or federal level. It soon became apparent that no one had a good case against Murray.

No Guns

"It ought to be illegal to urge students to bring guns on campus. If it isn't, it should be," the mayor said when he first became involved in the issue.

It was on Tuesday, also, that Black Panther Party leader Eldridge Cleaver demanded an apology from the mayor for suggesting that the party was linked to the recent violence in the city.

Since Murray was suspended by President Smith last Friday the mayor has had no comment, but it was known that he was disappointed that criminal charges could not be found against Murray.

Helen Bedesen

Dr. Helen Bedesen, coordinator of financial aids, is the only administrator singled out by name in the Black Students Union strike demands. They want her fired and replaced by a black administrator.

The present financial aids funding procedures are largely a product of Mrs. Bedesen's work. Money for minority students is not handled differently from other money by her office, she said.

'Unresponsive Structure'

A member of BSU explained that it is not Mrs. Bedesen to

which the black students object so much as to the unresponsive structure of the financial aids office.

Dr. Bedesen first came to SF State in 1959 as an assistant professor of music at what was then the Santa Rosa extension center.

She left San Francisco in 1961 to become Associate Dean of Rider College in Trenton, New Jersey. She returned here in 1963 and took the financial aids position.

Mrs. Bedesen holds a bachelor's degree in music, an MA from Columbia Teachers College, and a doctorate in education at SF State.



President Smith disuades protesters at Ad Building.



Part of archeology exhibit broken by demonstrators.



Cop moves students out of the Hill Building

Smith's statement

The following statement was released last week by college President Robert R. Smith to the faculty and students of SF State.

Threats of violence are persistent, coming from several segments of the College community and directed toward a number of issues, problems and personnel.

I have stated repeatedly this semester that we cannot tolerate threats, violence, coercion and intimidation if we are to continue operating an educational institution. I want to use this opportunity to restate my position simply as guidance for all members of this College community:

We will continue all efforts to maintain an open market for ideas on any topic, but with every effort to insure the safety and dignity of all individuals.

We will continue our efforts to implement constructive proposals for educational improvement, within our available resources.

We will not condone violence and we will take whatever steps are required to meet disruptive or violent action with responses calculated to insure safety of individuals and property.

The faculty and student answer to the increasing threat of campus violence should be forthright rejection of these principles in personal statements and actions.

PHOENIX Bread & Butter

As a service to SF State students, the Phoenix will provide listings of jobs available through the college.

Students may inquire about the following jobs at the Placement Office, BSS 125 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

MAN NEEDED to sell wooden shutters, louvered doors for company in SF. Mon. through Fri. from 1-5 p.m., some Sat. work. Should be Soph. or J. \$2.00/hr. no. 360-25. CHINESE-SPEAKING MAN needed to help out in kitchen of restaurant near campus. 11 a.m. or 12 noon-3 or 4 p.m. Tues. through Sun. Age 18-25, experience preferred. Most have local references. \$1.75/hr. no. 410-85.

SALES GIRL NEEDED for gift shop at Fisherman's Wharf. Mon. through Wed. 3-11 p.m., Sat. and Sun. 12-5 p.m. Age 22 or over, neat appearance. Should have own car. \$1.75/hr. plus meals. no. 360-1

MAN NEEDED to teach wood sculpture, carpentry, ceramics (wheel and sculpture) to physically handicapped adults and young adults at a rehab center in the Marina. Must be able to work 8 hrs./day on Mon. and Fri. if qualified, other hrs. may be available. Art background and BA degree a must. \$2.00-\$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. 110-6

GIRL NEEDED to teach weaving, creative stitching, knitting, etc. at rehab center near the Marina for physically handicapped adults and young adults. Must have background in art, degree preferred. Hrs. to be arranged. \$2.00-\$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. 110-5

GIRL needed as jr. accountant for man with accounting practice. Office near campus. Requires first and second year of accounting and prefer experience. Hrs. 1-5 pm Mon. thru Fri., or flexible according to schedule. \$1.75-\$3/hr. to start, depending on qualifications and experience. #240-57

Smith's statements

(Continued from Page 1)

blish communication with the strike committee was not accepted by the committee. In the face of the strike threat and because of the nature of several of the demands, including some which are beyond my authority to grant, I could not agree to the demands.

"I am committed—and the administrative staff, faculty and student leadership with whom I work are committed—to improving the curriculum and the educational and faculty opportunities within the College for all students with particular emphasis on the needs of members of racial and ethnic minority groups as one important priority in the further development of the College.

"Further efforts to move the program forward are already underway. A statement related to the ten demands will be issued."



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Korty's 'Riverrun' brings surge to trivia-ridden S.F. Film Festival

By Bruce Campbell

It seemed righteously ironic for San Francisco's film festival to screen John Korty's "Riverrun" when so many of the other films were suffused with such a tired trickle of trivia.

Where others stagnated from lack of momentum, Korty's third film surged ahead with the same elusive force that characterized his earlier "Crazy Quilt" and "Funnyman."

Naturally, other entries transcended the mainstream of mediocrity, such as "Yellow Submarine," "Firemen's Ball," "Marketa Lazarova," "Falstaff" and "La Religieuse," but I think "Riverrun" retained a generic quality for several reasons.

Undoubtedly, the most evident quality is the omnipresence of Korty himself, who produced, directed, photographed and wrote the script for the film. The only thing not done by Korty is the music, which was arranged by Richard Greene and Peter Berg.

As an abstract idea, "Riverrun" seems a cinema cliché with its stock triangle of love, despair

and conflict penning in three frustrated individuals. But translated into a film, the harshness of the angles seem to soften without losing tension as Korty's human triangle trembles with a visual ecstasy.

Dan (Mark Jenkins) and Sarah (Louise Ober) are living together on a sheep farm along the fog shrouded hills which border the Pacific north of San Francisco. Idealistic, conscientious, unmarried and intent on creating fresh meaning from the jumbled and unconnected images of modern existence, they encounter antagonism from the girl's merchant seaman father (John McLiam).

The father, who frequently abandoned his wife for long jaunts over the globe, is almost passionately attached to his daughter. Immediately, a rivalry for Sarah's affections develops between Dan and the possessive father.

Filmed in the Tomales Bay region, the scope of Korty's themes are continually eclipsed by the naked intrusion of nature. Since

Dan is a medical student who has dropped out of Berkeley, the film seems a visual tribute to Thoreau, America's first dropout.

Accordingly, Dan has declared that the city is a melting pot of meaningless images, and has immigrated to the country in search of some kind of physical, elemental reality.

Korty has taken the frustrations of the young in their encounter with the diseased environment of urban life and redirected them into a splendor in the grass where the cold technical mind is replaced by an intuitive passion for a pastoral existence.

In his cinematic technique, one senses the opening buds of a grassroots humanism which first took seed in Korty's two previous films.

Without dropping into detail, I think it's important that the characters are considered within the context of their colorful environment, which floods across the screen. If anything, Dan and Sarah are more interested in being part of nature than revealing their guts to some didactic critic.

An entire review could be written on the photography, but I won't launch into a mad fit of adjectives to describe its beauty. But "Riverrun" is Korty's first film where he has introduced associative images which create a stream of consciousness in the characters' minds without detracting from the film's continuity.

And, while pleading for idealism with one part of his camera, the other part is rigidly realistic. The birth scene must be one of the most beautifully filmed sequences in a motion picture. Everyone praised the rather weak birth scene in "Poor Cow," but after "Riverrun," it doesn't even compare.

The redeeming simplicity of "Riverrun" will undoubtedly create a new exodus of the alienated to the bucolic hinterlands of Marin and Sonoma counties. And as a filmmaker, Korty has demonstrated how to chronicle the "love generation" without tripping over the hideous clichés that other directors have.

The final scene of "Riverrun" is a masterpiece with its tender rejection of sentimentality that would have falsified the film. At 33, Korty seems to have a brilliant career ahead, and for this reason, I think his films should be studied with anticipation rather than as complete and isolated achievements.

But after seeing "Riverrun," I cannot think about the film without seeing a prophetic Thoreau standing a century away in Walden.



The Initial Shock never made it into the Hip hierarchy. Four of the members of the group are (left to right) Steve Garr, Rick Reagan, Brian Knaff, and Mojo.

Initial Shock won't join S.F. rock groups' chants of 'I'm most hip'

The San Francisco rock scene has changed from an emphasis on the hard-working underground groups to the "I'm more hip than you are" groups.

Long-play albums have been turned out by SF groups like 45's used to be. The Top 40 used to be taboo for the underground, but look at the charts and you'll see names of several SF groups.

There are some honest hard-working groups remaining that haven't been ruined by saturated advertising—the Initial Shock is an example.

The Initial Shock's members don't belong to the local hip hierarchy, and they don't want to join.

Start In Montana

The Shock has been together

since 1963, when it started in Missoula, Montana. George Wallace, the guitar player, headed a group called The Vulcans but eventually combined with Mojo, Brian Knaff and Steve Garr, who then were in the Mark IV, to form the Initial Shock.

After traveling 350,000 miles, turning down recording contracts, playing with Junior Walker and the All-Stars, and doing gigs on the East Coast, the Shock moved to the Bay Area in July, 1967.

Kept Alive

To keep alive, Initial Shock played at "teenybopper" clubs in San Jose and in topless North Beach saloons.

But Shock was invited to the Straight Theater and to Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic Benefits,

and write-ups from Herb Caen and Ralph Gleason helped the group get established.

Early this summer, Rick Reagan, an organist, joined to make the Shock a five-piece group.

Now, after having lived in the Bay Area for more than a year, the Initial Shock can sit around, play music, and not worry about starving.

The Shock plays hard rock with blues mixed in. Mojo usually sings in the beginning and toward the end of songs, with long instrumentals between.

If you like to get "sucked in" and "strung out" the Initial Shock is your group.

The Shock feels the next step up the ladder of success is to put out an album within the next four months.

By Joe DiBenedetto

Step off of Green Street

Los Flamencos and The Cave

By Ted Rabinowitch

Step off of Green Street next to the Old Spaghetti Factory and walk down four red-carpeted stairs into Los Flamencos de la Cuevas. The Cave.

Wine bottles hand from the ceiling, along with a toy piano, a ship model, a pair of old shoes, a stuffed bird, and a stuffed doll with an American flag hanging from its toes.

It is dark except for the two red and blue lights which focus on the stage.

The audience sits and drinks

wine and beer.

Daniel, a red-bearded guitarist in a white shirt, black vest, and blue scarf, sits on a bench and begins to play.

Begins to Clap

Ernesto leaps on stage. In a white jump suit, black vest, and black polka-dotted scarf, he begins to clap.

Robina, her head contemptuously high, her legs covered by a multi-layered black and red dress, steps on stage and begins to sing "Sevillanas."

In the river of love
a lady swims,
and from the edge her lover
weeps and cries to her:
ayy how I love you!
As you don't return my love
I am dying...

In Spain, this used to be a dance in which boys and girls could get closer together than was ordinarily socially acceptable. The girl could sing verses to entice a timid boy.

Deep, Solemn

Ernesto, Robina, and Connie come back to sing a Spanish folk song after a guitar solo by Daniel. This time, Ernesto is

wearing a white beret over his thick black hair and a pink shirt with white polka dots underneath a bright green vest.

Then comes Seguiriyas. One of the deepest and most solemn of the flamenco pieces. Robina sings:

One stormy night
I felt death
like a black shadow
upon me.
I cry for death
but it will not come;
even death
finds me unworthy.

Counterpoint Builds

Daniel stops the guitar. The sound of the heels tapping at the floor and the hands against each other. The counterpoint of rhythm builds. Then the guitar starts again. Louder. Louder. Faster. Faster. The rhythm builds, climaxes, subsides.

The group is called Los Flamencos de la Bodega. They perform every Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. nights at 10 and 11 p.m. Between shows, Jeffery Chinn plays Renaissance music on his 13-string guitar.

'Shalako'--Bond blasts indians

"Shalako"—In this piecemeal homily, James Bond takes time off from murdering Her Majesty's enemies to gallop West and murder innocent Apaches for the pure fun of it.

Apparently Sean Connery has nothing better to do but ride the sagebrush all day like some mounted WASP suffering from a lack of attention. But Connery

finds a purpose to life as he protects a band of wealthy Europeans from being slaughtered while they poach on Indian land.

Connery is an unintentional comic when he makes love to superannuated sex symbol Brigitte Bardot. Bardot is so painted that it's hard to tell her from the Indians.

--B.C.



'River Run': a delicate tale of a young girl's problems with lover, father, and life itself.

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SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS

New clinic opens in Fillmore

By Ted Rabinowitch

A sign over the door of the innocuous, fluorescently-lit building reads: "Blackman's Free Clinic."

Started just three weeks ago, the clinic, at 689 McAllister St., is devoted to giving free medical care to black people in the Fillmore District.

Chief nurse Florence Martin, and Medical Director Bertram Mayer, emphasize the importance of establishing good doctor-patient relationships.

Going against the trend of specialization that is taking place in the medical field today, the new clinic is interested in the "total human being." Communication is considered an important part of medical care.

Miss Martin said that in many instances of medical care for the poor, the medical service done is undermined by indifference to and depersonalization of the patient.

How can an authentic doctor-patient relationship exist in a free clinic in an urban area? Miss Martin said there are two ways: "First, we are not dealing with a large volume of people. Perhaps eight or nine come in each night. Secondly, there is no hang-up about fees."

The clinic was begun because "there is a need in the Fillmore District for free medical care," Miss Martin said. Many people are sick and either they don't know where to go or they don't have the money to pay for medical care.

Although the clinic was opened primarily for black people in the area, Miss Martin emphasized that "we will see anybody."

A sign over the door of the innocuous, fluorescently-lit building reads: "Blackman's Free Clinic." The clinic money to get started, but now the clinic is surviving solely on private contributions.

There are 15 doctors and several nurses on the racially integrated staff.

If a specialist is needed, the clinic has referral services.

"So far, mostly adults have come in. Very few children," Miss Martin said.

The clinic is open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 6 to 9:30 p.m., and Saturday from 2 to 6 p.m. "If the volume of patients increases greatly," Miss Martin said, "we will expand and be open every night."

Profs demand reforms

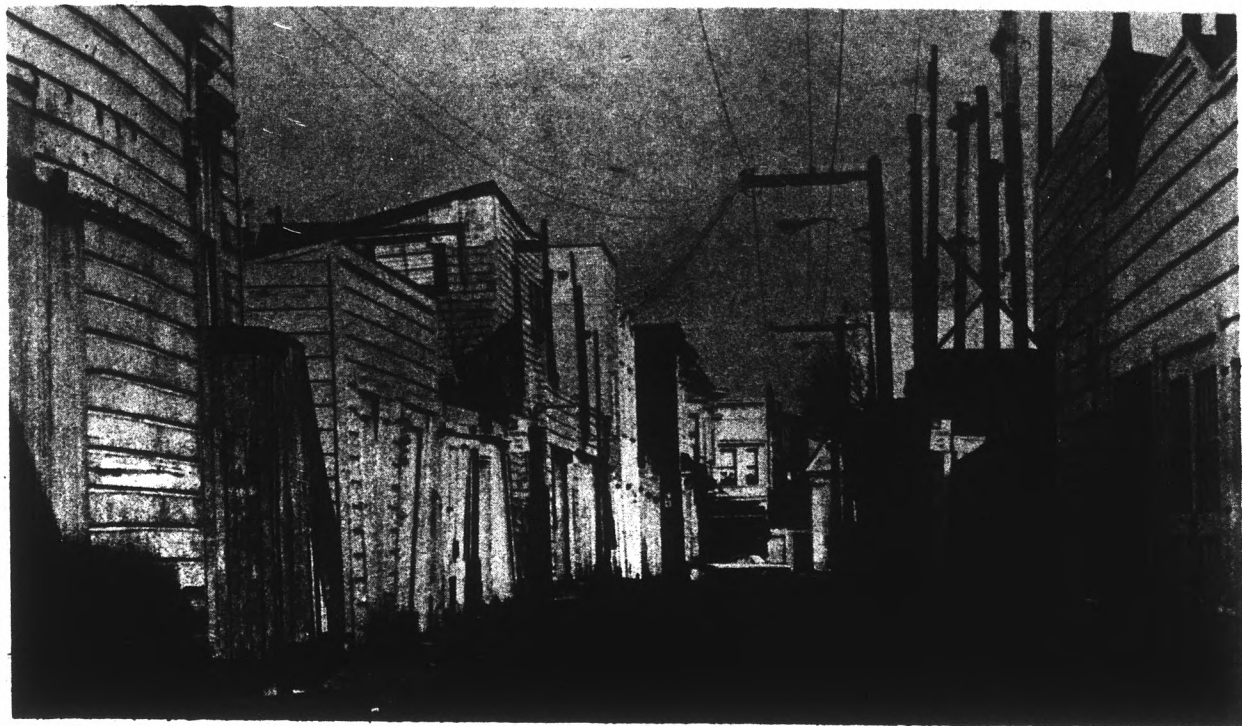
Student demands for change at SF State officially have gained organized support of more than 100 faculty members.

Faculty Renaissance, begun last spring by instructors S.I. Hayakawa and Carl Larson, describes itself as seeking "bold new ideas and creative innovations in all divisions and departments of the college" to keep in step with social change.

A Faculty Renaissance position paper, however, decries violence as "nothing but destructive," and states that constructive change is achieved only through debate, study and discussion.

The organization suggests increased participation among students and faculty in discussions of major issues and determination of policy; continuing exchange of communication between the college and its advisory board, and local and state government.

Faculty Renaissance soon will issue papers on varied educational topics "to stimulate discussion in our academic community."



Familiar scene: This Mission home is damp, gloomy

(Editor's note: This article is the fourth of a five part series.)
By John Gonzales

Mr. and Mrs. Rameriz and their four children are new arrivals to San Francisco's Mission District. Like others, they were driven to the Mission by a low income and high rents elsewhere in San Francisco.

Home now to the Rameriz family is a damp, gloomy, two-bedroom flat huddled between two immense, semi-Victorian houses in a lonely alley.

The scene is familiar to the inner Mission community. The housing problem is evident.

The Mission District, according to the 1960 census, encompasses 7 per cent of the city's housing units. The area is overcrowded however—roughly a third more than the city as a whole.

Inadequate Supply

This has been caused by an inadequate supply of large units for large families, doubling up of more than one family per unit and the steady immigration of people to the Mission.

Sixteen per cent of the community's housing has been judged substandard and an additional two per cent has been termed dilapidated.

The '60 census points out that 87 per cent of the Mission's housing is more than 20 years old. Only 16 per cent is owner-occupied (meaning a very high percentage of absentee landlords).

Furthermore, low-income people pay a greater share of their income for rent. According to the census, 64 per cent whites and 57 per cent non-whites in San Francisco who net a yearly income less than \$3,000 pay 35 per cent of their income for

rent. On the other hand, 90 per cent whites and 95 per cent non-whites who net \$6,000 to \$6,900 pay 25 per cent.

Leaders Concerned

Mission leaders are concerned about the problem.

"There are some places that need to be burned down before they fall down," according to Joan Bordman, program development coordinator for the Mission Economic Opportunity Council.

According to Miss Bordman, there is much bad plumbing, wiring and external deterioration. Likewise, "rats as big as cats" are commonplace.

"The Mission is the place in San Francisco for low-cost housing," Miss Bordman remarked. "Consequently, the highest percentage of low-income people are in the Mission."

Live Together

Miss Bordman pointed out that many families live together because of economic conditions. "It's not unusual to find two and three families living in one family unit," she said. "This is true in 75 per cent of the cases."

"Public housing isn't the answer because it doesn't begin to have enough units," Miss Bordman said. "It's costly to build and it's very depressing."

Elaine Sundahl, former chairman of the Mission steering committee on housing, agreed that the housing problem is acute.

"If the housing standards were enforced most of Mission's people would be in the streets," she said.

"The tenants themselves, after living in these conditions for many years, take on an 'I don't care' attitude," Mrs. Sundahl

said. "It's a matter of poor people and money hungry landlords—a devastating situation."

If a housing program isn't initiated soon in the Mission, we could see a ghetto situation," she added.

Likewise, Frank Lopez, a Mission real estate broker, is aware of the problem.

A big factor, according to Lopez, is property speculation. "People outside the Mission hope to make a quick profit with only the simple stroke of a paint brush," he said.

Little Done

"In the last 40-to-50 years little has been done to apartment buildings in terms of wiring, plumbing and heating," Lopez said.

As a result, Lopez believes that one-quarter of the Mission property is beyond rehabilitation.

Although Mission rents are low in comparison to the rest of the city, they're still quite high, Lopez pointed out.

"And a significant factor, in terms of overcrowding, is that nobody will rent to families other than the Mission," he said.

Ben Martinez, president of the newly-formed Mission Coalition, said that there's not enough low-cost housing in the Mission.

"There has been no attempt to construct or build low-cost housing in San Francisco," Martinez said. "Consequently, the Mission is a good market for people to up the rents—with the steady immigration of people from surrounding communities that have reached their saturation points."

Need Housing

Thus, there's a need for scattered public housing, rent control, and low-cost housing loans, said Martinez. "We need a program that will give us a combination of all three."

Possibly too, the Mission Coalition, a 1,200-member community organization comprised of 65 Mission groups, is the tool to rid the community of its education, unemployment, and housing problems.

The Commons of SF State refuses to sell grapes in support of the grape pickers' strike and boycott in California, according to Rudy Nothenberg, director of the Foundation, which runs the Bookstore and Commons.

"Our actions speak for themselves," Nothenberg said. "The Commons has not handled any grapes since last summer, nor does it plan to in the future," he said.

The United Farmworkers Organizing Committee is encouraged by the college position on the issue, but will not be satisfied until "there are no grapes left in

Alley housing is prevalent in the Mission District (top). Who'll buy this vacant lot—who'll clean it (right). Nothing is new in the Mission (below).

—Photos by John Gonzales



Commons grape boycott continues

California" explained Kathy Murguia, boycott coordinator for the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee.

"We are using the grapes as a tool to get the growers to sit down and talk with the workers. This level of poverty can no longer go unchallenged," Miss Murguia said.

By forcing the growers to bring in outside help and suffer economic losses, the farmworkers are waiting for the growers to discuss wages and other grievances, and then arrive at an arrangement which will be acceptable

to both parties.

The grape growers of California have already lost an estimated seven million dollars since the strike started in September of 1965.

Although 11 growers have agreed to meet union demands, primarily those of higher wages and better housing facilities, most farm workers are still on strike. Mediation is with one grower at a time meeting demands. The United Farmworkers have adopted a strategy of token striking in some areas and total striking in others.



Exterior deterioration is a common characteristic of Mission housing.

PRO GOLFERS AREN'T ALL MILLIONAIRES

By John Hansen

Professional golfers are:

- a—Rich
- b—Playboys
- c—Carefree
- d—All of the above

It may come as a surprise but "none of the above" would be the best answer to describe most golfers on the pro tour.

Last week the peacocks of the sport world toured Harding Park's neatly manicured fairways, chasing \$100,000 in prize money during the Lucky International Tournament. But don't let that price tag fool you.

Billy Casper, the hottest golfer on the tour, won the \$20,000 first-place money to push his earnings for the year over two hundred grand. Mr. Casper is one pro golfer who is rich and getting richer.

Young Dick Lotz of Hayward didn't win a dime.

Casper is first on the PGA money winning list. Lotz is 85th.

When people think of pro golf they think of Casper and other greats like Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus and George Archer.

American Dream

The life Lotz leads on the tour isn't exactly the American dream.

Dick, 26, has been on the tour for four years. He has earned just over \$18,000 this year.

"It costs about \$300 a week to stay on the tour. People just don't realize that we have to pay for everything. Gas or plane money, motels, meals, caddy fees, entrance fees—it all adds up," Lotz said.

Only the top 60 money winners of the past year escape the qualifying rounds that precede every tournament.

"The big money winners don't have to qualify so they don't have to show up until late in the week when the competition begins. Guys like me have to pack up after a tournament fin-

ishes on Sunday then make it to the next city for qualifying," Lotz said.

'Love The Tour'

"Don't get me wrong, I love the tour and have confidence that I'll be making big money one of these days, but right now it's rough."

Lotz, who attended College of San Mateo before joining the pro tour with his brother John in 1964, has a wife and baby boy to support.

"That's the worst part. Week after week we're competing for our living—when it's 100 percent up to you to make your living, the strain gets heavy."

Lotz qualified for the Lucky but a bad first round, a four over par 75, kept him from making the cut after two rounds. He shot a fine 69 the second day but his 144 total was two strokes too high.

Pro tournaments eliminate the

bottom half of the field after two rounds. The "cut" is always on the typical young golfer's mind.

Before the Lucky started Lotz said his goal was to "win \$5,000 to \$6,000 in the final four PGA tournaments." He figured that would put him in the top 60 of the money list.

This week the pros are in Hawaii, then its the Cajun Classic in Louisiana, the Puerto Rican Open and finally a tournament in the Bahamas.

It sounds like a rich man's tour. To the likes of Casper, Palmer and other "Names," it may be, but for the Dick Lotzes on the tour it means driving a packed car late at night to make it for qualifying rounds.

When the Caspers are dining in hotel steak rooms, the Lotz's are looking for motels with cooking privileges.



Friendly PHOENIX writer John Hansen, left, gives struggling pro golfer George Archer a few tips. Archer won a mere \$130,000 so far this year.

Explosive frosh are moving up

Life goes on at SF State despite the controversies over George Murray, AFOTC, and the success of freshman football.

Freshman football?

Although the other issues are gaining the headlines, 37 frosh athletes quietly have been strengthening varsity coach Vic Rowen's contention that "this is the finest frosh team in my 15 years at SF State."

This year's club already owns a 4-1 win-loss record.

The little Gators opened the season with a tough 26-24 loss in the last minute to Contra Costa College. They came back the next week to annihilate Menlo JC, 51-6, and have since dumped Ohlone College, 56-6, UC Davis JV's, 7-0, and San Jose State frosh, 27-23.

Leading the SF State attack is quarterback Bill Fox, an impressive All-City flinger from Lincoln High, who stands 6-3.

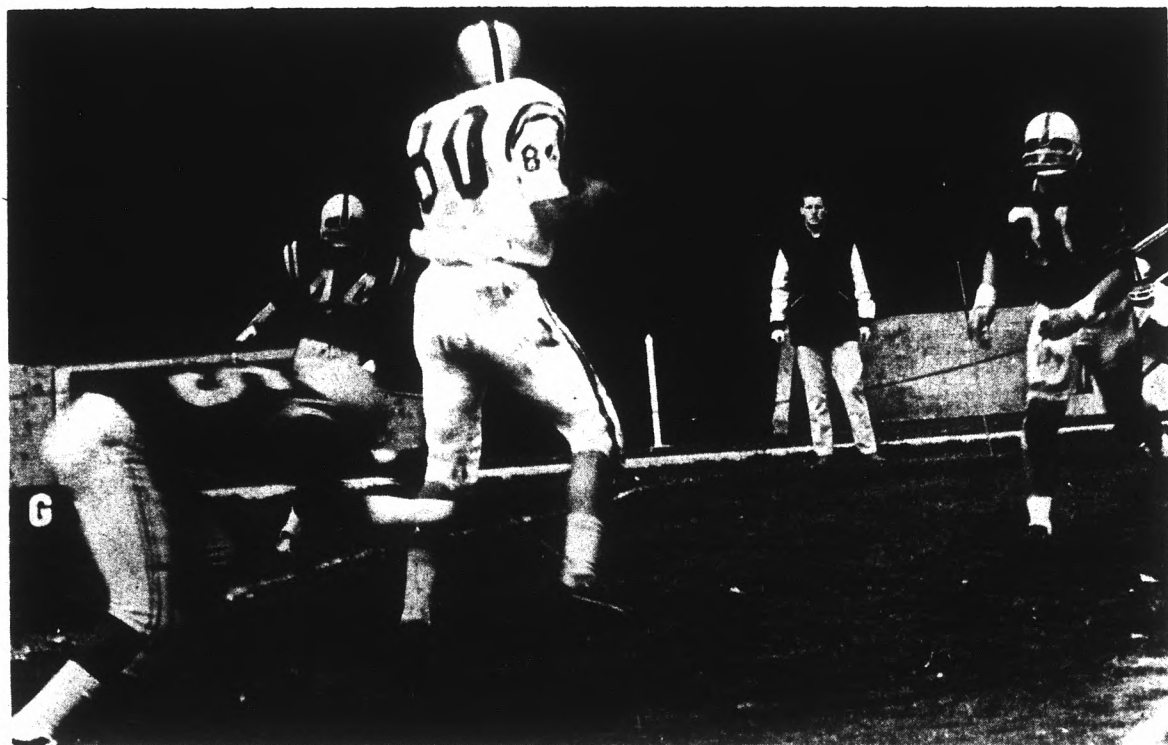
Most of Fox's passes have been aimed at two sub-10-second sprinters from Marin County high schools.

Flanker Larry Blackwell scored five times in the win over Menlo and split end Leroy Barrow tallied three touchdowns in a game on two occasions.

Last week in the upset win over San Jose State, Barrow caught 55 and 22-yard touchdown passes, and Blackwell scored on an 18-yarder, all thrown by Fox.

Two quick running backs, Larry Williams and Marv Blackmond, have kept the defenses honest. Center Jim Moore has been "a standout" on the offensive line, Garrido said.

The defense has been anchored at tackle by 6-3, 225 pound Grant Cvitanovich, and linebacker Ron Badger.



Frosh split end Leroy Barrow hauls in one of his 12 receptions in 27-23 win over San Jose State frosh.

No trading stamps, Gators have own way to play 'giveaway'

By Glenn Schwarz

Be sure that you are in your seat for the kickoff this Saturday when SF State plays its Homecoming game against Southern Oregon at 1 p.m.

You wouldn't want to miss one minute of what could be another fine example of Gator sportsmanship and generosity. The gracious hosts have an offensive team that has been labeled by one veteran Gator observer as "the greatest gifters since three wise men came to the Holy Land."

For the first six games this season the inept Gator offense would just casually drop the ball when they didn't want it anymore. The opposition gratefully took the ball away from the Gators on 21 of the 31 times the offense cried "opps, your turn to play, defense."

The defense usually took up the challenge and played well enough for the Gators to stay in the Far Western Conference title race.

Last week the offense found a quicker way to get rid of the ball and the defense finally figured that they had just about had enough. The result was a shocking 30-6 pasting from a UC Davis club that hadn't won in FWC play.

The Gators are now out of the FWC title picture with a 3-2 record, 4-3 on the season. Davis' Aggies are 1-3 in the FWC, 3-4 overall. Humboldt State nipped Nevada, 20-17, last week to stay on top of the FWC with a 4-0 mark.

Gator quarterbacks Al Simontacchi and Butch Whyburn discovered in the Davis game that if you take the football and just throw it forward, there is not a bad chance that you can go watch from the sidelines for a while.

As a matter of fact, at the beginning of the fourth quarter,

Davis defenders led Gator receivers in catching Simontacchi and Whyburn's wild tosses, 5-4.

Davis only held a 6-0 half-time lead in muddy Cox Stadium. But, they had given up only one first down to the Gators and had allowed but 33 yards.

After the Aggies had added a field goal to up their lead to 9-0 midway in the third quarter, the Gator qb's took turns in throwing the ball and the ball game away.

Davis quarterback Paul Hackett needed but nine plays to throw a touchdown pass to flanker John Kohlmoos and run one himself after the two big interceptions. The Aggies were home free with a 24-0 lead and on their way to their first win over the Gators in 13 years.

In the fourth quarter Whyburn lobbed a short pass to Lee Overstreet who cut to the right sideline behind a couple of blocks and then darted 75 yards for the

lone Gator score.

Whyburn finished strong to pile up 176 yards in the air on 10 completions in 25 attempts with two intercepted. Simontacchi's miserable day ended with only two completes in 18 attempts with three intercepted.

On the other hand, Hackett and Bill Ingram combined for 356 yards passing for the Aggies on 28 of 45 passes and two touchdowns. The Gators could only pick off one Hackett toss.

Coach Vic Rowen's Gators haven't met Southern Oregon since 1950 when they outlasted the Red Raiders, 39-31. The visitors from Ashland and the Oregon Collegiate Athletic Conference have shared one common opponent with the Gators this season.

Chico State beat the Raiders, 20-10. The Gators edged the Wildcats 21-19, but that was before the Gators started playing give-

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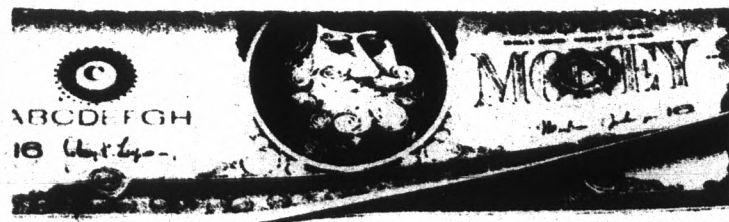
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